

The Hawaiian Species of *Lagocheirus* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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For many years the Hawaiian species of *Lagocheirus* has variously gone under the names *obsoletus* Thomson or *araneiformis* Linné. A study of some of the American species, however, reveals the fact that there are numerous, very similar-appearing forms in the genus which can be separated only with close scrutiny, the differences between them being minor, perhaps, yet constant. As several specimens from the Hawaiian Islands were on hand, they were found, after a comparison with the continental forms, to be quite distinct. It is the plan of the author and his wife to begin in the near future a revisional study of the Western Hemisphere components of the tribe Acanthocinini, but meanwhile, it was believed best to publish the description of this new form.

Lagocheirus zimmermani Dillon, spec. nov.

Female: Dark reddish brown to fuscous, densely covered with ashy pubescence, sometimes tinged with dull fulvous; head, sides of prothorax, body beneath, legs, and first and third antennal segments, finely mottled with brown. Head above at occiput broadly fuscous and with a pair of blackish maculae between upper ocular lobes; front along eye margin with two or three blackish points. Pronotum largely pale fulvous, punctures without whitish outlines; disk with a paler fulvous macula before the median and two apical tubercles; apical black bars short, strongly oblique, ending abruptly at apical sulcus, basal black bars broad, extending cephalad of the apex of basal tubercle; on sides behind lateral tubercle a large, quadrate black macula. Scutellum largely blackish pubescent, whitish or fulvescent apically or with a vitta of pale extending to or near base. Elytra with the usual brown basal area poorly indicated, defined posteriorly in part by a common,

transverse, darker brown streak, without circumscutellar dark markings; post-median sutural blackish streaks very fine, usually prolonged, at only a feeble angle with suture, blackish streaks at apical quarter short, absent, or maculiform; apical quarter ashy-brown, not outlined with blackish anteriorly; before humerus a quadrate blackish macula, lateral fuscous area nearly semicircular, in part outlined with pale fulvous; entire elytron with series of blackish tufts and, in addition, with single, long, erect, brown, flying hairs. Tibiae broadly annulate with whitish medially; tarsi fuscous, first two segments ashy pubescent. Antennae with scape ashy pubescent, indistinctly annulate with brownish at base and at apical fourth; third segment with a broad ashy annulus covering most of its surface; fourth (and sometimes fifth) segment biannulate with ashy; rest with a rather narrow, submedian, ashy annulus.

Entire upper surface minutely, densely alutaceous. Head above with several setigerous punctures bordering eye; front impunctate, one-third broader than high; eye with lower lobe erect, two-fifths again as tall as gena, upper lobes separated by a distance slightly greater than one of their widths. Pronotum one and three-quarters times as wide as long, sides slightly tapering to apex, lateral tubercles robust, subacute, with a short, blunt spine apically; disk with five subequal, prominent tubercles, two subapical, three behind middle, the more lateral of which are more or less transverse, with numerous but well spaced, moderately coarse punctures, the basal and apical rows only slightly coarser. Elytra moderately coarsely, densely granulate-punctate in basal brown area, punctures becoming suddenly fine and simple to middle, thence gradually quite sparse to apex; basal gibbosity well indicated, broad, with three rows of tufted tubercles, the sutural and lateral ones composed of but one or two tubercles, the costae only feebly indicated; disk well sprinkled with tufted tubercles, especially apically; apices broadly truncate. Prosternal process not quite half so broad as a procoxal cavity; mesosternal process two-thirds as broad as mescoxal cavity. Fifth abdominal sternite about one and three-fourths as long as fourth.

apex broadly, deeply emarginate. Antennae about one-fourth again as long as body, the ninth segment surpassing elytral apex; scape extending slightly beyond apex of pronotal lateral tubercle; third segment feebly longer than first; fourth one-ninth shorter than first; fifth less than two-thirds, and sixth one-half, as long as first; rest gradually shorter.

Length 17–18 mm.; width 5 mm.

Holotype: Female; Honolulu, OAHU, January 1907 [author's collection].

Paratypes: Two; Kona, Hawaii, November 15, 1937 (C. J. Davis) [Utah State Agricultural College].

Remarks: The author takes great pleasure in naming this species for Elwood C. Zimmermann, of the Honolulu Experiment Station, through whose generosity the holotype was received.

From all other known species similarly marked and likewise with biannulate antennal segments, this form is readily distinguished by the separate, long, pale brown, flying hairs which are scattered over the elytral surface and which are best seen in profile.

Occurrence of a Japanese Centiped in Alaska

Three species of chilopods were collected by Dr. J. S. Stanford in McKinley Park, Alaska, in July of 1948. These are *Alaskobius josephus* Chamberlin, previously known from points along the Matanuska River, *Arctogeophilus glacialis* Attems, previously recorded from Fairbanks, Nome and Port Clarence, and *Escaryus japonicus* Attems, recorded heretofore only from Japan (Todohokke, Hohando). The extension of the range of the last named form into Alaska, where several endemic forms of the same genus occur, is of interest. The point of origin of the species is, of course, an open question for migration may have occurred in either direction.

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